

THE FIELD OF SEDAN

GERMAN AND FRENCH BATTLE MONUMENTS.

Soil Which Witnessed the Terrible Struggle that Ended Imperialism in France and Effected German Federation.

Historic Memorials.

In its results the most important battle fought since Waterloo was that of Sedan. By it imperialism was brought to an end in France; the third republic, which still endures and prospers, was proclaimed; the federation of the German provinces was effected, and King William of Prussia became the ruler of a united German empire. The battle of Sedan, fought September 1, 1870, virtually ended the war, which the third Napoleon had foolishly declared against Prussia, and on the battle field Napoleon himself surrendered his sword to the Prussian king.

Since that day 24 years ago the battle field of Sedan has greatly changed. Nearly every relic of the eventful struggle has been removed. Long ago the plow leveled the graves of many; in other cases the remains of the dead combatants were exhumed and removed into the graveyard of the local village, where their resting places are unmarked by any memorial. There is one

lage of Bazelles, which shell and the torch laid in ashes. The base of the latter monument consists of a great crypt, the center of which is pierced by a wide passage, on either side of which are vaults with barred fronts, behind which are symmetrically built-up ramp-



THE "WEAVER'S COTTAGE," Where Bismarck and the Emperor met the morning after Sedan.

parts of skulls, in rear of which are piled tangled heaps of miscellaneous bones. The remains of the enemies in life remain still separate as they slowly moulder; the German bones are in the caves on one side of the central passage, those on the other are tenanted by the bones of Frenchmen.

Tested Her Sincerity.

The Count de Lesseps never seemed to lose sight of the education of his children, even in the smallest detail. One morning at breakfast, a beautiful Dresden tea-cup was broken. "Ah!"



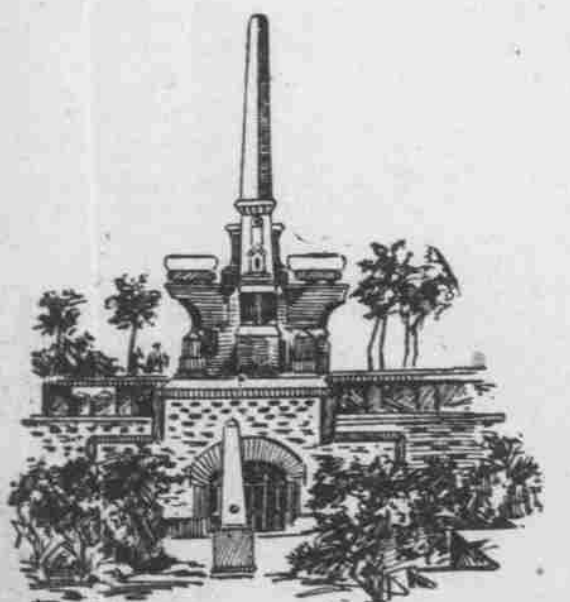
MOUKDEN, THE SACRED CITY OF MANCHURIA.

Within these walls, it is believed, is stored the imperial treasure, the accumulation of more than 200 years, and amounting to about \$2,000,000,000.

What was the greatest height of avarice ever dreamed of by man? Did ever philanthropist estimate the amount of money with which he could set right all the wrongs of the world? What is a "princely fortune?" Or, to go further, what is imperial wealth? Make up your figures, grasp for an instant at the enormity of them, and then try to conceive the vastness of the store of wealth which well-authenticated statements give to Moukden, the capital of Manchuria, and sacred city of the Manchus.

Moukden, even by the time this appears in print, may have fallen into the hands of the Japanese army, commanded by Count Yamagata. And the imperial treasure is estimated at 1,200,000,000 taels. The value of a tael is about \$1.50 of our money—sometimes more. This would place the imperial hoard at nearly two billion of dollars! There can be little error in these calculations, say those best versed in matters concerning the Chinese government. It is well known that for at least 200 years past the reigning Chinese Emperor has sent an annual consignment of 6,000,000 taels to Moukden to be stored.

Interesting memento of the struggle remaining—the 'weaver's' cottage, near Douchery—where the Emperor Napoleon and Prince Bismarck had an interview on the morning after the battle. But the historic cottage is now



cried the countess, "a disaster! Two more of that set will now be broken. It always happens so." "Are you so superstitious," asked the count, "as really to believe that two more will be broken?" "I know it." "Then let us get it off our minds." And, taking two of the cups by the handles, he dashed them together. The anger and dismay of the countess proved conclusively that she had not seriously held to her superstition. It also loosed any hold the absurd idea may have had on the minds of the children.

LEVEL OF THE GULF RISING.

It Is Now One Foot Higher than It Was in 1859.

According to the engineers of the hydrographic bureau, the level of the Gulf of Mexico is one foot higher than it was in 1859, and, of course, the encroachment on the surrounding coasts has been greater or less, depending on their character. In some places, where the marginal lands are composed of some high, rocky bluffs, this change of level has gone on from year to year without attracting attention. On the other hand, many low-lying points (some that were once inhabited by the primitive inhabitants or by the pioneer white settlers) are entirely submerged. The cause of this change of level has not as yet been ascertained, but it is reasonably certain that it is the result of either a settling of the dry land or of a general and uniform rising or upheaval in the gulf bed. On the contrary, there isn't the least doubt but that there is much less. However this may be, if this aqueous encroachment is steadily maintained, Keokuk will be a deep water harbor and St. Louis and the whole of Missouri will be entirely submerged in less than 40,000 years from Jan. 1, 1895.

A Slight Mistake.

A foreigner, not absolutely certain of all the shades of meaning in our English words, recently attended a reception at Vassar College at which the young ladies of the institution were arrayed in all the bewitching beauty of evening toilets. Said he to the President: "I have never before seen so grand a sight as those young ladies in their nightgowns."—St. Albans Messenger.

CRYPT CONTAINING BONES OF FRENCH AND GERMAN SOLDIERS.

uninhabited and in dilapidation and ruin, like other relics of the battle field, will pass away forever.

Monuments in the Field.

There are but two memorials on the actual field of battle. One was erected



MONUMENT ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF SEDAN.

by France to the memory of her dead; and the other is a conventional monument erected at the joint expense of France and Germany to the memory and in a certain sense to the preservation of the Bavarian and French soldiers who fell in the bitter and savage fighting in and about the ill-fated vil-

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Troy Chief: Last Saturday Fred Close sold his entire possessions in Troy to Henry Boder.

The dining hall floor at the Leavenworth home is to be re-laid in hard maple. It will require 70,000 feet.

Fort Scott has a justice of the peace who was first commissioned in 1854, and still holds the office. His name is Margrave.

A Fort Scott business man last week found a deposit check for \$100 which he had deposited in a bank of a neighboring town in 1891 and entirely forgotten.

A \$50,000 corporation has been organized in Coffeyville to manufacture and put on the market a recently invented buggy top support for which great merit is claimed.

El Dorado high school pupils are going to buy themselves a fine new piano. They gave an entertainment a new nights ago, which netted them \$90 for the piano fund.

County Attorney Morris and Sheriff Deets have been waging a war on liquor sellers in Pittsburg, lately. Several have been arrested, their stock and fixtures confiscated.

A Leavenworth firm has 50,000 bushels of wheat stored in a North Topeka elevator, enough to fill 100 cars. It is to be shipped to Leavenworth, immediately for milling purposes.

So bitter is the war being waged on the liquor sellers that Pittsburg can now be reported as a "dry city" city. The battle goes on at Girard, the county seat, and the confiscated goods are transferred from one officer to another as the different writs are served.

A large number of workmen from the Kansas City, Kas. Relief Association have been cleaning the streets of late. The association has no other place to put men to work, and as a result the condition of the business streets is much improved, and the men have the satisfaction of knowing that they earned what was given them by the association.

Pursuant to orders from the Fort Scott police commissioners every saloon in the city closed its doors and for the first time in two years liquor cannot be purchased over the bar. All the gambling houses have also been closed on account of Chubbison's anti-gambling law and the city is cut out of about \$1,400 a month revenue which has heretofore been paid in advance in the shape of monthly fines.

John Bishop died last week from blood poisoning caused by the bite of a rattlesnake. He was 67 years old and had lived in Atchison more than thirty years. While in the employ of the Missouri Pacific in 1892, Bishop was bitten on one of his legs by a rattler. The usual remedies were applied, but the poison spread through his system. Although a strong man at the time, he was afterward a hopeless invalid.

Topeka Mail: G. G. Gage, one of Topeka's best citizens, is causing to be erected in the Topeka cemetery, at his own expense, an appropriate and costly monument to the memory of the brave soldiers of Shawnee county, who were killed at the battle of the Blue, October 22, 1864. It will be surmounted by a statue representing a soldier in uniform standing at parade rest. The monument is to be dedicated on next memorial day.

The Leavenworth Commercial exchange has under consideration a plan for raising \$100,000 in real estate; this is to be sold and put into a fund for the purpose of assisting small enterprises that may locate here. The gentlemen who are taking an active part in this matter are the gentlemen who succeeded in getting the present system of electric street railroad. It is the general opinion that an effort of this kind would succeed now.

Kingman special: Active operations are resumed at the Rock Island salt plant. This is one of the three plants that formerly contributed so materially to the city's prosperity, but, with the others, has been closed for more than two years. The company representing a capital stock of \$25,000 is reorganized, and is entirely independent of any salt trust. A force of twenty men is now employed and the output will be 150 barrels of salt per day.

S. H. Coffett, a young student of the Kansas normal college at Fort Scott, whose home is at Macon City, Mo., was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Lardner, charged with sending scurrilous letters to Miss Crabtree, a student at the normal college at Great Bend. Coffett formerly attended the Great Bend school and kept company with Miss Crabtree. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sent to jail to await sentence at the next term of court.

The following members of the senior class at Kansas university were elected members of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity by members of the faculty of the university belonging to the society on account of the high scholarship record they have made in their course in the school: Miss Kate Anderson of Independence; Miss Margaret Menor of Lawrence; Miss Edith Clark of Lawrence; Miss Matilda Henrichs of Humboldt; Miss Florence Parrott of Lawrence; B. M. Dickinson of Everest; Ralph W. Cone of Seneca. It will be seen that five out of the seven chosen for high scholarship are young ladies.

Delphos Republican's Summerville correspondence: I don't think there is any one in this township that is receiving aid from the township or county. By-the-way, this is the banner township in the county, financially. Its taxes are less, its mortgages are less, and it has never had a law suit since it was a township. That is, our two justice dockets are without the scratch of a pen, except one case that was brought into this township on a change of venue. Our citizens, with few exceptions, know enough law to tend to their own affairs.

The fine residence and barn in Fort Scott occupied by W. U. Bell, was burned down. Mr. Bell and family had a narrow escape from the flames and lost their clothing, jewelry and furniture. Four valuable horses in the barn together with buggies and harness were burned. The firemen were handicapped by an insufficient water pressure and were unable to give much assistance. The building and contents were partially covered by insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the work of incendiary. Mr. Bell, who is one of the leading grocers of the city, has announced his intention of bringing suit against the water company for the amount of his loss.

From Kansas City, Kas.: The new police board definitely outlined its policy regarding the handling of the liquor traffic by issuing a sweeping order that all joints be closed and the fixtures moved out of the city. The order is generally thought to be the result of a visit of Chairman Caskey and Commissioner Gress, of the police board to Atchison, where they had a conference with Governor Morrill. In compliance with the order the sergeants in charge of the various divisions of the city were instructed to serve notice on the jointists to close out their illicit business. Secretary Daniels of the board said that the order extended to all joints in the city, and that the penalty for violating the order would be arrest and a \$50 fine, every time the police should catch them selling liquor, daily if necessary. County Attorney Miller has been making a war on the jointists since taking charge of the office last month, and the new police order supplementing his efforts will no doubt result in an effectual boycott of the liquor traffic in the city. The police have always, heretofore, enforced a system of monthly fines on the joint keepers, which virtually amounted to a license of about \$800 a year, each.

STOCK AND FARM.

Kiowa Globe: Small irrigation plants are being put in all through western Kansas, which will cause a great change in a few years. Land will be in demand and small farms will be the rule.

Champion: It is generally conceded by the wheat raisers of Atchison county that the soft wheat is killed. They say that up to date the hard wheat is all right. Mr. Cromer, the horticulturist, gives it as his opinion that the peach crop is about half killed. That the cold weather of the last few weeks was too close to the danger line to admit of more than half a crop with favorable weather from now on.

Delphos letter: Now that the weather is again clear, and the snow is fast disappearing, the people give less color to their accounts of the storm and "sum up" the results of the recent three weeks of zero weather as follows: Stock suffered some, but there was no loss. Wheat has been damaged in places, but is not nearly so generally blown out as first reports indicated. Many farmers think that peaches are uninjured.

Topeka Mail: Within a radius of three miles from Menoken there is doubtless more corn than at any other similar locality in Kansas. Some of it is of the crop of 1893 and it is in the hands of farmers who are abundantly able to hold it. A. B. Gordon has fully 5,000 bushels, 3,000 of which is in the crib at the station. Jacob Roller has 3,000 bushels; on the Pence bottom place there are 3,000 bushels; B. B. Niles has 2,500 bushels; A. M. Coleman has 2,000 bushels; Wm. Boast 2,000; Sam Landes, 2,000; Oliver Willy 2,000. On the Hollenshade place Elmer Witter has 2,000 bushels; T. Gordon 2,000 bushels; Jacob Rush and his tenant have about 2,000 bushels; while E. Scotten & Son have fully 4,000 bushels. There are a larger number of farmers not so well fixed, who have from 500 to 1,000 bushels each. It is safe to say that within the radius mentioned there are fully 50,000 bushels of corn of the product of '93 and '94, now in the hands of the farmers who raised it.

KANSAS RAILROADING.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas was held in Parsons to pass upon the plan of constructing two small pieces of railway essential to the general system. One is a spur of sixteen miles to coal mines in southeastern Kansas, owned by the company, which will save \$50,000 a year on coal supply. The second piece will establish connections between St. Louis and Kansas City, rendering available for an entirely new traffic 800 miles of existing lines owned by the company.

Topeka Capital: Engineer Charles Umpleby, who was killed in the Santa Fe head end collision in Dead Man's Cut, near Edward, Oklahoma, began his career as a railroad man in Topeka, his mother now residing at 508 Jefferson street. The deceased was about 29 years of age and leaves three small children, his wife having died eighteen months since. The remains were brought to Topeka by a committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of which he was a member. The funeral was held from the residence of his mother.

KANSAS CHURCH AFFAIRS.

The Passionist Fathers have expended \$17,000 on the school and other property which they have recently acquired from the Jesuits at Osage Mission, and contemplate further improvements.

The Christian Endeavor societies of the different churches of Winfield have formed a local union. The organization is the result of agitation to gain recognition for the societies at the Chautauqua assembly. President Palmer, of the local Baptist Young People's Union, is at the head of the movement, assisted by the officers of the other societies. The directors of the Chautauqua assembly have granted them a day and promised to secure either Dr. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, or Dr. Clark, originator of the Christian Endeavor movement.

STATE AFFAIRS

And Capital City News of State Interest.

The relief committee had sent prior to February 21 a total of 64 cars of provisions and clothing to the western Kansas sufferers from Topeka and other points.

J. W. Moore, of Marion, has been named by Governor Morrill as a member of the state live stock sanitary commission, to succeed E. N. Turner, of Marysville, who has resigned.

The Mutual Life Association Company vs. Henry Miller is a suit filed in the United States circuit court for the judgment of \$3,200 and foreclosure on certain lands in Pottawatomie county.

Governor Morrill announced the appointment of C. B. Daughters, of Lincoln, as a member of the board of regents of the state agricultural college to succeed Ed. Secrest, of Riley county, whose term has expired. Mr. Daughters' appointment will date from April 1. His name was sent to the senate and the appointment confirmed.

Governor Morrill has named as a special commission to purchase and superintend the erection of the monuments to the Kansas soldiers killed in the battle of Chancellorsville, J. L. Abernathy of Leavenworth, S. R. Washer of Atchison, G. W. Johnson of Nemaha, J. F. Stearnes of Brown, and Leonard Akers of Seward county.

Representative Dennison is the proprietor of the Cheyenne Rustler. While he does not occupy as much time on the floor of the house as the gentleman of the same name in the senate, he is thoroughly acquainted with the wants of his constituents and sees that they are taken care of. Mr. Dennison is 37 years old, married and has five children.

The present legislature has under consideration the demand for a deficiency appropriation for the insane asylum, the management of that institution having apparently exceeded their appropriation by something like \$10,000. The important thing about this is the fact, as we are informed, that it is the first time it has occurred in the history of the state.

Probate Judge Wood, of Shawnee county, has suspended the permits of six druggists in Topeka and summoned the drug store men to show why the permits should not be permanently revoked. The point made in some, if not in all, of these cases, is that the proprietors are not registered pharmacists, and that but one clerk among several acting as proprietors and clerks has that qualification.

State Superintendent E. Stanley is engaged in making the semi-annual apportionment of the state school fund, amounting to \$222,000. This amount is to be divided among 493,761 school children in Kansas, and each will receive the sum of 45 cents. Of the above sum, Shawnee county will receive \$7,356.15 for her 16,347 school children. The work is consuming the time of the superintendent and his assistants.

Representative Sherman, of Shawnee, believes that the best bill, providing for new state buildings, was killed by the ways and means committee. It was his bill to build an industrial hall at the state reform school for boys. It carried an appropriation of only \$7,500. Mr. Sherman said: "As it is there is nothing for the boys to do but perform the little work there is to do on the farm. They are given the opportunity to learn no trade, and when they get out they have not been benefited by their confinement. They have not learned anything but farming, and if there is no chance for them to get work in that line when they are released they are thrown back on the community to become criminals."

Mr. Veale, of Shawnee, read a statement in the house of representatives in connection with the consideration of the appellate court bill which shows how the cases now before the supreme court will be divided among the departments and divisions of the appellate courts as figured out by Charles Foster. From the first department or northern half of the state some 37 per cent of the cases; from the second department or southern half of the state, 63 per cent. The cases of the first department are divided as follows: First division, court at Topeka, 23 per cent; second division, Concordia, 9 1/2 per cent; third division, Colby, 4 1/2 per cent; second department, first division, Fort Scott, 18 per cent; second division, Wichita, 34 per cent; third division, Garden City, 11 per cent.

The state board of railroad commissioners has completed the work of preparing for the purchase of seed wheat and issuing the same to the sufferers of western Kansas. The sowing now begins with those who have wheat and other seeds for sale. The offices of the commissioners were filled all day with representatives of various business enterprises engaged in handling such seeds as will come under the purchasing and distributing power of the commissioners. The commissioners have not decided upon the method of procedure as yet, but there is every reason to believe that the amount of seeds desired will be advertised as to kind, quality and quantity, and the competitors requested to submit their bids, the contract then to be made with the lowest bidder.

State Auditor George E. Cole is sending out a letter to the county clerks of the state, calling attention to the fact that the State Board of Railroad Assessors will begin early in March the work of making the assessments for 1895. The letter requests the clerks to notify him at once of any errors or omissions in the assessment of railroad property in the several counties of the state last year. These facts are requested in order to facilitate the work of the board and make the coming assessment more satisfactory and correct.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, and dispelling colds, headaches and fevers, and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Miniature Electric Battery.

In contrast to the very large generators of electricity—batteries and dynamo electric machinery—in such common use to-day, it may be interesting to note what is perhaps the smallest electric battery ever constructed, and no doubt also the smallest generator of electrical or mechanical energy. This battery was constructed some years ago by one of the electricians of the Boston Telephone Company, and consisted of an ordinary glass head, through which two wires, one of copper and the other of iron, were looped and twisted so as to prevent their coming in contact. The wires acted as the electrodes, and all that was necessary to cause a current to flow was to place a drop of acidulated water in the head. Certainly such a minute battery furnished but an infinitesimal current, but could be easily used in a delicate telephone; in fact, it is said to have been actually used in signaling to a distance of nearly 200 miles.—Cassier's Magazine.

Effectual Warning.

It is well known that certain vagabonds desire nothing better, especially when the cold weather comes on, than to be arrested and locked up, in order that they may be taken care of for a while.

One of this fraternity succeeded in getting himself arrested for vagrancy, and on the way to the lockup he was so much overjoyed by the prospect of not having to sleep in the open air that he behaved somewhat boisterously.

"Keep quiet!" threatened the policeman; "if you don't I'll let you go!"

Enchanting Scenery.

It is said that the ride from Cannes to Genoa is the finest railroad journey in the world.

Passing of the Shako.

The shako, or soldier's hat, is almost a thing of the past in the French army.

You occasionally find a man who realizes that he can't sing, but you never saw one who didn't think he had a keen sense of humor.

A SURGEON'S KNIFE

gives you a feeling of horror and dread. There is no longer necessity for its use in many diseases formerly regarded as incurable without cutting. The

Triumph of Conservative Surgery is well illustrated by the fact that

RUPTURE or Breach is now radically cured without the use of the knife and without pain. Clumsy, chafing trusses can be thrown away! They never cure but often induce inflammation, strangulation and death.

TUMORS Ovarian, Fibroid (Uterine) and many others, are now removed without the perils of cutting operations.

PILE TUMORS, however large, other diseases of the lower bowel, are permanently cured without pain or resort to the knife.

STONE in the Bladder, no matter how large, is crushed, pulverized, washed out and perfectly removed without cutting.

STRICTURE of Urinary Passage is cured in hundreds of cases. For pamphlet, references and all particulars, send cents (in stamps) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

MOTHERS

and those soon to become mothers should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its tortures, terrors and dangers to both mother and child, by aiding nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "labor" and the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

Mrs. DORA A. GUTHRIE, of Oakley, Overton Co., Tenn., writes: "When I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I was not able to stand on my feet without suffering almost death. Now I do all my housework, washing, cooking, sewing and everything for my family of eight. I am stouter now than I have been in six years. Before confinement, or at least it proved so with me, I never suffered so little with any of my children as I did with my last."

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